

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 11.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

NO. 96.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & COMPANY,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

The Frankfort Commonwealth.

A. G. HODGES & CO., PROPRIETORS.

J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

The Proprietors of the Commonwealth, grateful for the generous patronage which has been bestowed upon them, are determined to furnish their patrons a journal which shall be unequalled in any of the departments which comprise a first class newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be enabled to furnish its readers with the latest intelligence of the actions of the higher courts and of the various departments of the State. It will also contain the latest telegraphic news of stirring events, and also of the New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

It politics the Commonwealth will be conservative, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground in reference to the two extremes. The old parties broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital question at present is Union or disunion. The Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not regard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will contend for the equality of the States in the Union, and for the absolute non-interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the States and Territories.

We shall aim to make the Commonwealth an acceptable and appropriate fireside companion. It will contain selections from the choicest literature of the day, prose, poetry, &c.

The WEEKLY will be printed on extra double medium paper, in new and beautiful type.

Terms, in advance, for the Tri-Weekly, \$4 per annum.

Terms, for the Weekly \$2 per annum.

SETTLEMENTS!!

Everybody wants to make out their bills, and everybody can save a vast amount of labor by having nicely

PRINTED BILL HEADS.

THE
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE
JOB ROOMS

Turn out that class of Printing in the highest style of the art, and at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

August 8, 1860.

LAW BOOKS AND BLANKS,
FOR SALE
AT COMMONWEALTH OFFICE.

BOOKS.

MONROE & HARLAN'S DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,
2 vols. Price \$10 00

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY,
1 vol. Price \$5 00

DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION,
1 vol. Price \$3 00

GUIDE TO JUSTICES, CLERKS, SHERIFFS,
&c., by JOHN C. HENRICKSON,
1 vol. Price \$1 00

THE GENERAL ACTS OF Session 1855-6,
Pamphlet form. Price 1 00

LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST OF THE STATUTES,
1 vol. Price \$3 00

BLANKS.

BLANKS FOR COUNTY COURT JUDGES of all kinds.

Price 50cts. per quire.

JUSTICES' BLANKS—WARRANTS AND EXECUTIONS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

CONSTABLE'S SALE NOTICES, REPLEVIN BONDS, &c.

Price 50cts. per quire.

SHERIFF'S REPLEVIN BONDS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

CIRCUIT CLERK'S EXECUTIONS.

Price 50cts. per quire.

BLANK CHECKS, Branch Bank of Kentucky, at Frankfort and Farmers Bank of Kentucky.

Price 75cts. per quire.

BLANK DEEDS. Price \$1 per quire.

Orders from a distance for any of the above named Books or Blanks will be promptly attended to when accompanied by the Cash; and if desired to be forwarded by mail, the postage will be pre-paid upon the condition that it be refunded to the person ordering the article to be sent by mail.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

We are prepared to execute all kinds of

Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work,

In the neatest and best style, on short notice, and as low as any office will do similar work.

LAWYER'S BRIEFS

Printed in the very best and greatest manner, and on moderate terms.

BLANKS.

Clerks, Sheriff, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

LAW NOTICE.

JAMES B. CLAY. THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

CLAY & MONROE.

WILL practice law in the United States, Circuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thos. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe, Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860—w&t&w.

JAMES SIMPSON. JOHN L. SCOTT.

SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
hereof occupied by John L. Scott.

JUDGE JAMES SIMPSON AND JOHN L.
SCOTT will hereafter practice law in partnership
in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at
Frankfort. Judge Simpson would respectfully
refer to all persons who have known him, either
at the Bar or as Circuit Judge in early life, or
more recently as Judge of the Court of Appeals of
Kentucky. John L. Scott would refer to his published
card.

All business in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and prompt attention.

Mr. Scott resides in Frankfort, and may be
found at all times at his office adjoining the Yeoman
Printing Office. Jan 4, 1860—w&t&w.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort,
tenders his professional services to the citizens
of the town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House,
2nd door from corner.

[Aug. 29, 1860—w&t&w.]

ROBT. J. BRECKINRIDGE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LEXINGTON, KY.

OFFICE on Short street between Lime-
stone and Upper streets.

May 23, 1859—w&t&w.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859—w&t&w.

G. W. CRADDOCK. CHARLES P. CRADDOCK.

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of
the Branch Bank of Kentucky.

Will practice law in partnership in all the
Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the
Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties

Jan. 5, 1858—w&t&w.

J. W. FINNELL. V. T. CHAMBERS.

FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.

February 22, 1860—w&t&w.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

PRACTICES Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties. Office on St. Clair street, near the Bridge.

Jan. 3, 1858—w&t&w.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining
counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—w&t&w.

DENTAL SURGERY,
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

HIS operations on the Teeth will be directed
by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and
Medicine, this being the only safe guide.

Uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship
will show for itself. Calls will be rendered
according to his residence on Main street.

Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining
counties. Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857—w&t&w.

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM
RAILROAD.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO IN 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS IN 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO IN 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any
part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or
Steam Boat Route.

Freight destined for places in any of the above
States forwarded with dispatch and at low rates.

Marshall E. O. Norton, Louisville.

For through tickets and rates of freight apply
at "SHORT LINE," Railroad office 555, Main
street, Louisville, Ky.

Aug. 31, 1857—w&t&w.

E. O. NORTON, Agent.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Main and Fourth Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

81 50 PER DAY.

Aug. 16, 1861. T. A. HARROW, Prop'r.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for
Christmas and New Year.

Frankfort, July 2, 1860—w&t&w.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

WE HAVE ON HAND THE LARGEST AND
BEST ASORTMENT OF CIGARS AND TOBACCO EVER

brought to this city. A Box of fine cigars makes
handsome Christmas or New Year's gift. Call
and get them at [dec21] GRAY & TODD'S.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall. ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859—w&t&w.

LAURENCE & CO.

PRINTERS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall. ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859—w&t&w.

LAURENCE & CO.

PRINTERS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall. ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859—w&t&w.

LAURENCE & CO.

PRINTERS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall. ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859—w&t&w.

LAURENCE & CO.

PRINTERS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Store Rooms under the Metropolitan
Hall. ORLANDO BROWN.

Dec. 14, 1859—w&t&w.

LAURENCE & CO.

PRINTERS.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. J. N. Norton, of the Episcopal church. The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, announcing that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate amendments to "H. R. bill to provide for the election of a Public Binder," and that the H. R. had concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill from that House in relation to the pay of assessors under the Registration laws, with an amendment to the Senate's amendment; and also announcing the passage of sundry House bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the unfinished report of the Bank committee, being, "a bill for the benefit of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky," and the amendments of Mr. GROVER.

[The bill allows the Bank to take its stock in payment of debts due the Bank, and to re-sell it. One of Mr. GROVER's amendments proposes to extend the same privilege to all the Banks in the State, and the other provides that the stock shall not be taken in payment of debts due the Bank at less than its par value.]

Mr. ALEXANDER moved that the bill and amendments be printed: negatived by yeas 11, nays 12.

The amendment requiring the stock to be received at par in payment of debts was rejected by yeas 10, nays 13.

Mr. ALEXANDER opposed the amendment extending the same privilege to all the chartered banks in the State.

The amendment of Mr. GROVER, extending the privilege to other banks, was, after some discussion, rejected by yeas 11, nays 12.

Mr. GROVER moved to strike out the second section of the bill: carried by yeas 14, nays 8.

The bill was, on motion of Mr. GOODLOE, amended by limiting its action to one year from and after its passage.

The bill, as amended, was read and passed by yeas 12, nays 10.

A MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

Was received by Mr. LYNE, Assistant Clerk, asking leave to withdraw the report of the passage by that House of a bill for the benefit of Joseph L. McClary: leave was granted, and the bill withdrawn.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLISS reported sundry bills correctly enrolled. They were signed by the Speaker, and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

HOUSE BILL.

An act to authorize the purchase of a lot of ground adjoining the State magazine, belonging to Sanford Goins, was taken up on motion of Mr. GOODLOE.

Mr. GOODLOE explained the bill, and advocated it briefly.

The bill was referred to the Finance committee.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. FIELD—Circuit Courts—A H. R. bill to change the time of holding the Lincoln and Clevain circuit courts: passed.

Mr. DELAVEN—Finance—A H. R. bill for the benefit of John W. Campbell and John B. Holliday: passed.

Same—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Jos. G. Harrison, late sheriff of Daviess county: passed.

Mr. WALTON—Internal Improvement—A H. R. bill to amend the act to regulate the tax of tolls on the Crab Orchard fork of the Wilderness road: passed.

Same—Asked to be discharged from the memorial of Mrs. Sarah Jeffries: discharged.

Mr. ROBINSON—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Somerset: passed.

Same—A bill to amend the charter of the Masonic Temple company of Louisville: passed.

Mr. McHENRY—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Millersburg: passed.

Mr. READ—Judiciary—A H. R. bill to charter Cloverport Coal and Oil Company: passed.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—Reported the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Senator from Woodford, with the aid of the Military Board, be instructed to memorialize Congress upon the following subjects:

1st. To obtain pay for the officers and soldiers who have been in actual service before they were mustered into the service.

2nd. To obtain bounty and pensions for such officers and soldiers as have been killed or wounded in service before they were mustered in.

3rd. To obtain compensation for property that has been lost or destroyed when in the use of the service by soldiers that had not been mustered in.

Further, that the Senator report on the second day after the recess at 12 o'clock noon, if any and what legislation is needed upon these subjects; also, report whether any, and, if any, what legislation is necessary upon all kindred subjects.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A bill to authorize the Adjutant General to appoint assistants.

The vote on the passage of the bill being taken, resulted yeas 10, nays 12.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. READ offered a joint resolution. The rules were dispensed with, and the resolution taken up, and it was as follows:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Auditor of Public Accounts is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer in favor of H. G. Twyman for \$145, for the loss of a horse and saddle; and also, in favor of Jesse S. Pedigo for \$125, for the loss of a horse in the service of the State of Kentucky in the present war.

Mr. SPEED—Military Affairs—A bill to authorize the Adjutant General to appoint assistants.

The vote on the passage of the bill being taken, resulted yeas 10, nays 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. READ offered a joint resolution. The rules were dispensed with, and the resolution taken up, and it was as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That a committee be appointed by the Speaker, to visit the Lunatic Asylum at Lexington, and report to this House the condition of the same, and such other matters, touching said asylum, as they may deem advisable.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. GROVER offered joint resolutions protesting against the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia: they lie one day on the table under the rule, and were ordered to be printed.

Before any vote was taken, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

[We will publish them when acted on by Senate.]

Mr. DEHAVEN offered a joint resolution directing the printing of the laws of the present session in pamphlet form: adopted.

Mr. BUSH offered a joint resolution to elect a Public Binder, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, which was adopted.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. BUSH—Revised Statutes—A H. R. bill to amend chapter 83, of Revised Statutes, title Revenue and Taxation: passed.

ORDERS—HOUSE BILLS TAKEN UP.

An act to amend the charter of the Elizabethtown and Upper Blue Licks turnpike road company: referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

An act to amend an act concerning the Louisville and Covington railroad company: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 62, in Lawrence county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act for the benefit of school district, No. 42, in Henderson county: referred to the committee on Education.

An act to amend sections 486 and 487, title 10, chapter 7, of the Civil Code of Practice: referred to the committee on Codes of Practice.

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1861.

Drifting Apart.

The radical and anti-slavery element in Congress is fast arraying itself against the President and his policy. Mr. Lincoln, as we believe, is endeavoring to preserve the Constitution and the Union as transmitted to us by the fathers of the Government—by the patriots of the Revolution—while the Summers, Trumbulls, Hales, Chandlers, Lovejoys, and still lesser lights, if any exist, are for making a grand stride over all laws, forms, constitutions, everything, in order to carry out their theories, and establish their peculiar doctrines on the ruins. In this endeavor Fremont and Cameron are lending active aid—each with reference to the future Presidency. Already has Mr. Lincoln been compelled to put a curb-bit in the mouth of his Secretary of War, for which a storm of indignation is fast rising in the camp of the Presidential conspirators soon to break out against his devoted head with awful thunders. We predict that Mr. Lincoln's administration will soon be compelled to rely wholly upon the conservative sentiment of the country for its strength and support, and that strength and support will be given cheerfully and willingly. All true lovers of their country will be found lending their aid in patriotic endeavor to maintain and uphold the institutions of the country intact, as bequeathed to us by Washington and his glorious compatriots. Every day's action in Congress—every day's report from the great centres of news—make the facts here asserted more and more apparent.

Capt. H. G. Twyman.

Among those who have done good service for the State, we are pleased to mention the gentleman whose name heads this article.

We understand that some three weeks since he made a scouting trip from Camp Andy Johnson to Greensburg, Hardiyville, Rowlett's Station, (which is south of Green river,) Woodsville and Munfordsville, and on to Camp Nevin. The rebels, with about four times his number, attempted to cut him off from Camp Andy Johnson, but he returned to the farm of Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, with ninety men, with orders from Gen. McCook to destroy or dispose of as he thought best, all the grain, (of which there was a large quantity,) on the farm, and burn the buildings, if necessary. This farm is a very large one, about five miles above Munfordsville, on the river. Believing from the natural advantages of the place, that he could hold it against a superior force, he determined to do so, and, instead of burning the grain, &c., he concluded to pay Buckner's honest debts (which were not a few,) first, and give the remaining part to those loyal citizens who had been robbed by the rebels. As soon as his intentions were made known, he had the accounts of merchants, blacksmiths, shoemakers, &c., presented, without delay, which he settled in grain, at the market price. Buckner had about four hundred and fifty barrels of corn, about four hundred bushels of wheat, oats and hay in any quantity. He had previously removed his negroes and stock. Capt. Twyman had one skirmish since staying there. The rebels, lying in ambush, on the river cliff, fired on his men, wounding a lieutenant, John Renfro, in the neck. He has recovered. One rebel seriously wounded, and two slightly. A few nights previous he gave eighty-three a four mile chase from Woodsville, but could not overtake them.

DEATH OF A REBEL GENERAL.—A letter from Port Royal to the Albany Evening Journal, announces the death of Gen. Drayton, who had command of the rebel forces at that place. It is said that he was wounded in the fort, and died on the retreat. He was said to be a man of great wealth and large military experience. His brother, Captain Drayton, had charge of one of the Federal ships during the bombardment, and fired the last gun. He suspected that his brother held a high command on land, but that did not interfere with his duties to his country.

HOW THE WAR PAYS ITS OWN EXPENSES.—By the arrival of the steamer Illinois at Fortress Monroe, we have advices from Port Royal to the 11th inst. Affairs there seem in the best possible condition. All of the islands about Port Royal have been seized, and are now held by the Union troops, and the cotton upon these islands is being picked by the contrabands, under the direction of our officers. About two million dollars' worth of cotton has already been secured, and this sum will almost pay the expenses of the expedition.

The Cincinnati Enquirer of Wednesday learns from the officers down from Western Virginia, that last Sunday six or seven thousand rebel troops attacked a party of 1,500 Federals and drove them out of Caffleburg, but, with the aid of the 42d Ohio, which went to that point Monday, our forces will be sufficient to drive out the rebels.

The latest invention of which we have heard is a chewing machine—in other words, a little mill intended for toothless people and those who cannot properly masticate their food. Such an article is advertised in the London Lancet. It is fastened to the dinner table, goes with a crank, and it is said to mince the food very nicely.

A number of the citizens of New Albany have presented a splendid horse and equipments to Major B. Compton, of the 50th regiment Indiana volunteers.

[For the Commonwealth.]
To the General Assembly of Kentucky, now Convened at Frankfort.

It was thought advisable by the Legislature which preceded that to which you are elected, to suspend the sessions of the circuit courts in civil cases throughout the Commonwealth, until the year 1862. This was done in consequence of the distress which it was supposed would be brought up on our people by the great depreciation in the prices of all our staple products, and the imperative necessity of adopting some measure calculated to afford relief to our fellow-citizens. Since then, the position of neutrality, which we then found it necessary to assume, has been changed into one of war, by the invasion of our soil by Confederate troops.

W. W.

I wish to drop you a few lines in relation to a subject to which my attention has been called by the perusal of your last paper received by me. I live where it has become somewhat old before reaching me, and must write in a hurry, or else it will be clear out of date before you receive it. The subject is that now briefly expressed and understood by the word *contrabands*. If the government of the United States will, when they have to be sure, agreed to loan to the State two millions of dollars, to be applied to the arming, clothing and subsistence of the volunteer force, which it was found necessary to call out in defense of our soil, but the idea cannot, for a moment, be entertained that this loan would enter into general circulation, or that it would lessen the burden of debt under which our citizens are now groaning.

Our position of neutrality for months prevented our people from being the recipients of any part of the large sums of money which the Federal Government found it necessary to disburse in order to maintain itself against this gigantic rebellion.

If it was thought necessary at that time to suspend the action of the courts in civil cases, does not the situation of the State now more imperatively demand a prolongation of that suspension, or the passage of some law which may save our people from impending ruin?

I am aware of all the arguments that are used on the interference of the Legislature with private contracts, &c., &c., &c.

Examine calmly the condition of the people of our Commonwealth. Real estate has fallen more than 100 per cent. The value of our slaves even more than that; whilst our corn, heretofore held as our great staple, is not worth more than one dollar per barrel. Horses, mules, cattle and hogs, are not bringing in market but little over half the price demanded and had for them one year ago. In the midst of this dreadful rebellion, are our people to be raked also by the officers of the law?

If, under this state of things, in addition to all the evils which secession has brought upon us, the courts are permitted to resume their sessions without any further law for the protection of unfortunate debtors, the utter prostration of at least two-thirds of our people is determined on. It may be responded, that we have a valuation law, which will protect our people from a loss of more than a third of the value of their property. But, I ask you, in times like these, what is the effect of these valuation laws? There is now scarcely a fixed value for any article of produce. In ordinary times a valuation law could be observed and enforced, but is that the case now?

It is believed that in six months, with all the power and resources of the Federal Government, this infernal rebellion ought to be put down. Many think that not more than three months are necessary, if the administration, backed by the Congress of the United States, as it surely will be, comes up to the measure of its duty.

What great injury could result to the creditor from this delay? Make it incumbent by law, if you will, that ample security for the payment of the debt with interest at the expiration of the year 1862, but, in the name of our common humanity, we urge upon you to take some action in the premises.

For the last few months such has been the

distracted condition of the country that our people could not give that attention to their private affairs which in ordinary times they would have done. This devil of secession had to be met and contended with everywhere, even in the family circle. In the midst of this disruption of ties, was it to be expected that business matters could be attended to as in ordinary times?

I am aware that a large number of your honorable bodies are members of the legal profession, and that the suspension of the circuit courts in civil cases operated greatly to your injury. But, gentlemen, you are the chosen representatives of the people, and are sent to the Legislature to enact such laws as may be beneficial to them. What proportion do the members of the bar bear to the great body of the people? Not five per cent, if as much. Should not this five per cent, in cases like this, when at least seventy out of more than ninety-five per cent remaining, govern the action of our Legislature in this matter? Should you, gentlemen of the bar, by your action or non-action bring the state of things which is apprehended upon our Commonwealth, how fearful is your responsibility! Not all the eloquence and sophistry you can bring to bear in defense of your position will save you from the utter condemnation of our suffering people.

I know there are many high-minded and honorable men among you who will scorn to be moved by self-interest in this matter, or to build up their own fortunes from the wreck and ruin of their fellow-citizens, and will turn a ready ear to the necessities of the great body of our people. Relying upon these to vindicate the interests of our fellow-citizens, which can be done without any violation of the constitution.

I am, respectfully,

VOX POPULI.

[For the Commonwealth.]
News from Somerset.

We are permitted to take the following from a letter dated December 17th, received from Somerset, by a gentleman in this city:

To-day has brought forth nothing of note, except that the General told me this evening that he moves to-morrow towards the rebels. A negro from them came in yesterday, and reports much alarm. He says they think that we are crossing the river below. No such good news. Daniel Williams is here from London. He reports all quiet on that line. No troops at the Gap worth naming. He brought dispatches from Col. T. Garrard to Gen. Carter, and will leave in the morning. He reports one case of small-pox in their regiment.

The skirmish lasted about forty-five minutes from the commencement of the attack by the rebels to the close, at which time the rebel cavalry fled precipitately, leaving their dead on the field.

It should be borne in mind that the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana Regiment, Col. Willrich, under command of the Lieutenant Colonel, crossed to the south bank of Green river upon the bridge near Munfordsville, and were thrown out as pickets in squads of eight or ten upon an open meadow at a distance of about one hundred yards from the river bank. At the Munfordsville depot there was a concealed battery of three guns, and there was another battery of equal force about a mile distant in a southerly direction. There was a belt of timber skirting the position of the four companies from Indiana. When the batteries opened the Texas Rangers made a charge for the timber, and about the same time an order was given for the Federal infantry to rally upon the same point. The Indians executed the order under a gallant fire from the batteries. They thus reached the wood, and under cover of the trees did fearful execution in the ranks of the rebel cavalry.

The loss sustained by the Federal troops was incurred under the effect of the first fire. The rebel cavalry dashed in among their ranks before our troops had found time to form. Once formed, however, they gallantly advanced to the wood against fearful odds.

The fight, for a few minutes, is described by an eye witness as a desperate encounter. The gallant Indians resorted to their sabre bayonets, forcing a hand-to-hand combat upon their enemies so long as the rebels could be induced to stand up and face cold steel. When the Indians finally gained the wood, they opened a fire upon the Rangers, who fled precipitately, leaving their dead upon the field, including the body of Colonel Terry, who was killed by a musket ball, which entered his lower bowels. Colonel Terry's body was sent back to the rebel camp yesterday morning under a flag of truce.

The rebel loss is even greater than at first supposed. There were found upon the field sixty-three dead bodies and the bodies of twelve or fourteen horses. In addition to the bill of mortality, a large number of the rebels are known to have been wounded. The Federal loss was thirteen killed and an equal number wounded.

Two regiments of Federal troops, the Thirtieth Indiana and the Sixteenth Ohio, came promptly up to the relief of the four companies from the Thirty-second Indiana, but the rebels had no taste for a renewal of the fight.

Some instances of desperate daring are related of various numbers of the Thirty-second Indiana regiment. An informant assures us that he was a witness to the fact that a youth of seventeen, who joined the regiment at Cincinnati, but whose name he could not learn, threw off the restraint of the company drill for the time, and stationed himself behind a tree. From that point he fired fourteen times during the engagement, loading and firing with as much coolness as if he were out ducking, every shot bearing a message of death to some misguided rebel.

The body of the gallant Lieut. Saxe, of the Thirty-second Indiana, was interred near Munfordsville yesterday morning. The remains of Theo. Schmidt were received in this city last evening. Lieut. Saxe was formerly of Louisville, but his wife resides at present in Cincinnati. Mr. Schmidt was the brother of Mr. George Schmidt, of Fifth street.

Our troops are exultant over the result of the skirmish of Tuesday, and are eager to renew the fray.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19th, 1861.

CASES DECIDED.

Southerland et ux v McElvane's adm'r, Nelson: affirmed.

Burns v Anderson & Watson, Fulton: affirmed. Dinkelspiel v Leiber, Griffin & Co., Jefferson: affirmed.

Abell's ex'r v Wimsatt & Abell, Marion: reversed.

Stivers v Simpson et al, Madison: affirmed as to Caperton, and reversed as to Covington.

Smith v Medcall's adm'r, Ohio: appeal dismissed—want of jurisdiction.

ORDERS.

W. T. Owens, Esq., of MeLean county, admitted attorney in this court.

Marshall v Mims, Lyon, time extended thirty days to file petition for rehearing.

Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v Gordon, et al, Lou. Ch'y:

Louisville City v Chambers, Lou. Ch'y:

Megowan v Pennebaker, Lou. Ch'y:

Dodd v Semple et al, Lou. Ch'y—were submitted on briefs.

Bagdad & H. turnpike road company v Gordon, Lou. Ch'y: cross appeal granted.

The notes of specie-paying banks, gold or silver, or post office stamps, but no other currency, will be received for subscriptions.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1861—d&wms.

NOTICE to TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to travel on the land, except along the county road.

I also forbid using fire wood, injuring trees of any kind, interrupting nuts or fruit of any kind, disturbing the fencing, fishing, hunting, shooting, or killing game of any kind, or trespassing in any way upon my lands in Franklin county, as I shall enforce the law in the most rigid manner against all offenders.

JAMES S. VAWTER.

Nov. 27, 1861—d&wms.

Georgetown Stage Line!

S. WOLVERTON has permanently establish-

ed a

DAILY LINE OF STAGES

From Frankfort to Georgetown. Stages leave Frankfort at 10 1/2 o'clock A. M., and reach Georgetown at 12 o'clock M. Fare \$1—25 cents cheaper than by any other route.

Office at GRAHAM'S STABLE, opposite Capital Hotel.

Nov. 30, 1861—d&wms.

\$13,000 WANTED.

I AM authorized to negotiate a loan for the

Grand Lodge of the Masonic Fraternity of

Thirteen Thousand Dollars for 3 or 5 years, at a

liberal rate of interest, for which the most un-

doubted collateral security will be given. Per-

sons who have money lying idle may thus have it

yielding them a liberal interest, payable semi-annual-

ly.

A. MOREMEN,

Dec. 19, 1861—w.

Salina, Ky.

[Frankfort Commonwealth publish to amount of \$2 and charge Lou. Jour.]

APPLES.

I HAVE for sale APPLES that have been recent-

ly culled over and placed in good substantial

barrels, and are all perfectly sound.

They consist of the finest varieties, and are superior to

those kind to wit: GENETINS, PIPPINS, and

SEEK-NO-FURTHER. Price, \$2 25 per barrel.

Apply at my residence.

Dec. 14, 1861—d&wms.

O. BROWN.

LETTERS LOST.

I HAVE lost a small package of letters from

Gen. HENRY CLAY and Mrs. ROBERT ANDER-

SON. The finder will much oblige me by return-

ing them to

LESLIE COMBS.

Oct. 16, 1861—d&wms.

G. W. LEWIS.

Frankfort Church Directory.

Roman Catholic—Rev. J. M. LANCERET, Priest

—Every Sunday, Worship, 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M.

Sabbath School, 3 P. M.

Old School Baptists—Rev. JOHN THEOBALD,

Cephalic Pills CURE SickHeadache CURE NervousHeadache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF Spalding's Cephalic Pills, Will Convince all who Suffer from HEADACHE,

That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige.

Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HANOVER, PA., Feb. 6, 1861. Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPREE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. Spalding: Sir—You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Sept. 12, 1861.

For the purpose of collecting the taxes for the present year, as well as balances due for 1859 and 1860, the undersigned must urge tax payers to be ready when called on, or we will be compelled to enforce the law for collection of taxes. Longer indulgence will not be given.

H. I. TODD, S. F. C.

H. B. INNIS, R. E. COLLINS, Deputies.

Sept. 18, 1861-ff.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$600 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me, that one JAMES SALLEE and MERRIT CONDOR died, on the 5th inst., kill and murder Miss Emily Dean, in the county of Mercer, have since made their escape, and are now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS each for the apprehension of said James Sallee and Merrit Condar, and their delivery to the Jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I

have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of August, A. D. 1861, and in the 76th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.

THOS. B. MONROE, Jr., Secretary of State.

By J. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

James Sallee is 23 years old; six feet high; weighs about 160 lbs; black hair; pale blue eyes; and fair complexion.

Merrit Condar is from 21 to 25 years of age; about 5' 4" feet high; weighs 140 lbs; black hair; black eyes; and dark skin.

INFANTRY REGIMENT.

W. LINDSEY, of Frankfort, Kentucky, has authority to raise a regiment of Infantry for the war. Headquarters at Frankfort; one month's pay in advance allowed; 160 acres of land and \$100 bounty at end of war.

By the Governor, C. A. SWIGERT, of Frankfort.

Three companies are now in camp.

Oct. 9th, 1861-ff.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THROBALS, July 23-1861-ff.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wraper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

mark w&t.

Academy For Instruction in Writing, Book-keeping and Drawing,
(On Mero Street, next to J. L. Sage's.)
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

JOHN A. FLYNN, TEACHER,

RESPECTFULLY submits the following testimony as to his character and qualifications as a teacher, and assures parents and guardians that the strictest and kindest attention shall be uniformly given to those committed to his care.

TERMS:

For Writing—\$1 50 per month—5 lessons in the week, including all materials.

For Book-keeping—\$2 50 per month—5 lessons in the week. Books supplied by the pupil.

HOURS OF ATTENDANCE:

From 8 to 10 A. M., and from 1 to 2 1/2 and 7 to 8 1/2 P. M.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 22, 1861.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify, that our children have taken lessons in writing, under the care of Mr. John A. Flynn, and we are happy to say their improvement has been highly satisfactory.

We consider Mr. Flynn a kind and efficient teacher, and we therefore most warmly recommend him to all the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, who may require his services.

JAMES R. WATSON, James M. Todd,

H. G. BANTH, W. H. Gray,

Ben. F. MEEK, Mary W. Todd,

H. RODDING, J. R. Page,

N. A. ALLORY, Jno. C. Bates,

W. C. SMITH, Arabella Welch,

John W. PRUITT, M. A. Gay,

Geo. W. WYTHE, T. N. Lindsey.

October 14, 1861-ff.

W. H. KEENE,

Wholesale and retail Grocer and Dealer in all kinds of foreign and domestic Liquors.

Corner of St. Clair and Wapping Streets,

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Old Bourbon Whisky.

A well selected stock of old and new Bourbon Whisky—none better.

Cigars.

Just received, a supply of those celebrated "Ugues" and "Compania."

Garden Seeds.

A full assortment of Pitkin, Ward & Co.'s celebrated Garden Seeds constantly on hand during the season.

Groceries.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and everything in the grocery line of the best quality and at fair prices.

Flour and Meal.

The best brands of Flour and Meal constantly on hand.

Family Supplies.

I have everything in the line of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, &c. Also Agricultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., all of which are selected from the best assortments and with great care.

I only ask an examination of my stock to insure sales. My terms are as herefore, preferring cash, but will sell to prompt customers payable 1st January, May, and September. Call and see me. [Mar 4 w&tff] W. H. KEENE.

ATTENTION TAX PAYERS!

THE attention of Tax payers of Frankfort County is respectfully called to the following circular:

TO THE SHERIFFS OF KENTUCKY.

The condition of the Treasury makes it necessary, for the purpose of carrying on the Government, that the revenue should be paid into the Treasury as soon as possible, and that payments should be made whenever an amount sufficient to justify shall have been collected. I therefore most earnestly call upon the sheriffs of the State to use every exertion in their power to collect and pay in the revenue of their respective counties at the earliest possible day, that the credit of the State may not suffer for the want of means to pay off just claims against it. It would be a source of regret to me to take judgment against any of the sheriffs; but my duty will require me to enforce the law against any sheriff who fails to pay in immediately if required. The buyer can more than make the annual payments off the farm. Title perfect. Sixty dollars per acre will buy it—it is worth eighty to a practical farmer. Good health and wealthy neighborhood. Whoever wants a model home under the "stars and stripes" can have one at a great bargain by calling on me on the premises, or addressing me very soon at Miamisburg, Montgomery county, Ohio.

J. K. WOODS, M. D.

Oct. 15, 1861-ff.

LIABILITIES.

No Liabilities to Banks.

Losses due and unpaid—none.

Losses adjusted and not due, \$36,000 00

Losses unadjusted and in suspense, awaiting further proof—none.

Losses resisted, believed to be fraudulent or unjust, 1,000 00

Accumulated dividend interest, 19,845 95

Dividend declared and credited to the parties entitled to them, but not payable by the charter, 725,444 00

Amount of risks on policies, for the whole term of life, 15,726,159 00

Amount of risks on policies, for a shorter period, 623,550 00

Largest amount insured on any one life, \$10,000.

STATE OF NEW YORK, City and County of New York, } ss.

Morris Franklin, of said city, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, being duly affirmed, and Pliny Freeman, of Ravenswood, Long Island, same State, Attorney of the said Company, being duly sworn, do solemnly depose and say, and each for himself says, that, according to the best of their knowledge, information, and belief, the foregoing statement is correct and true. That the assets of the said Company were, at the date of the said statement, Two Million Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven and Fifty-three One Hundred Dollars, and were invested as follows:—

A. M. BININGER & CO., Sole Proprietors, Established in 1775.

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale by B. S. BARNEES & CO., No 13 Park Row, New York.

Our long experience and familiarity with the requirements of Druggists, and our superior business facilities, enable us to furnish them with choice Liquors for medicinal and family use.

now 23 w&tff.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

Policies issued and losses promptly adjusted, by

H. WINGATE, Agent, Aug. 21-1861-ff.

FRANKFORT, KY.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the

Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture ever produced.

The Ambrotype, (made only in this Gallery) is also well prepared, and will be the most beautiful of Photographic pictures ever presented to the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 1, 1860-ff.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.